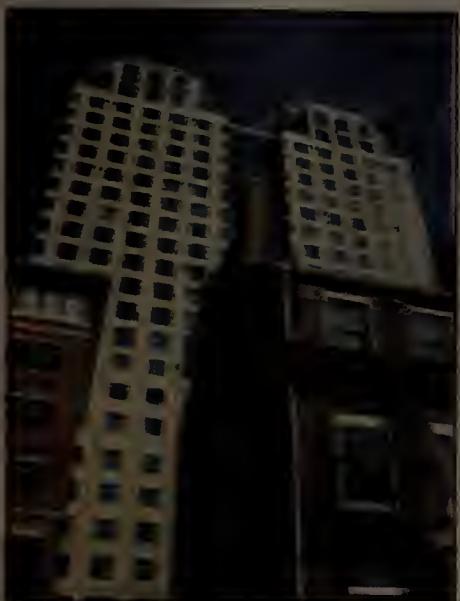




Chinatown's hospitality during times of change



The Metropolitan building towers over Chinatown. (Photo by Samuel Tsoi)

By Samuel Tsoi

Housing profoundly shapes many aspects of our lives. The home is the main setting for personal, domestic and

social development. Not only does it determine our access to community and commercial resources, but it also contributes to a significant portion of household budgets.

In expensive and cold climate areas such as Boston, the costs of shelter greatly affect a household's social mobility. Unfortunately, the challenge of meeting high costs is even more overwhelming for immigrant and minority neighborhoods as the economic downturn perpetuates existing gentrification and urban renewal.

According to the latest census data, Asian households on average pay the highest rent among non-white groups in Massachusetts. Expensive rent not only takes up a significant part of a household's budget but also slows upward mobility.

In general, many minority households experience shelter poverty in relation to household size, which means that they cannot meet adequate non-housing needs such as food, trans-

portation, medical care, or utilities after paying for housing. As of 2006, 45 percent of Asian households (21,000 households) were shelter poor, compared to 41 percent of white and 61 percent of Latino households. These figures are likely higher today.

Since its beginning, Chinatown has been a stepping stone for Chinese immigrants. Today, it is still essential to have a welcoming neighborhood where recent immigrants can find Chinese-speaking social services, affordable housing, and access to transportation and jobs. However, Chinatown's housing has become less accessible to Chinese immigrants in recent years.

The Bay State's recent wave of Mandarin and Fuzhouinese-speaking immigrants from China has changed the linguistic and cultural dynamics of Chinatown. Mandarin has become the dialect of choice in stores and churches. Because of China's growing global influence in the past decade, many parents are urging their children to learn Man-

SEE HOSPITALITY PAGE 5

Quincy's Betty Yau: Community activist and Asian outreach specialist



Betty Yau serves the community through her participation in the City of Quincy's Asian American Advisory Committee (Photo by Natalie Ornell)

By Natalie Ornell

Several years ago, Quincy Mayor Thomas Koch sought out community activist Betty Yau to assist him in his campaign for Mayor of Quincy, a city with a large and growing Asian population. Koch says that Yau is an "asset to the City who works hard each day to assist the City's Asian population on a number of issues" and that Yau's "compassion and commitment to helping people" is "second to none."

Today Yau serves the community through her participation in the City of Quincy's Asian American Advisory Committee, a dedicated volunteer group of Chinese Americans and long-time Quincy residents who provide a bridge between the City and its Asian and Asian American residents.

Yau started her career working in the Quincy community in 1988 in the Norfolk County District Attorney's Office after receiving her degrees from the University of Massachusetts--Boston.

In 1992, she began working as the executive producer and host for Boston Chinese Radio through WJDA, a Cantonese radio show based in Quincy which covered Asian affairs. During her fourteen years working on the show, she was responsible for marketing, program planning, and management.

"I didn't choose to work in radio as a career path; the opportunity came and I grabbed it," she said. Although she is no longer involved in radio, Yau found a new passion in community broadcasting. She is the executive producer of the TV show Eye on Quincy, a mainly

Cantonese language program launched in 2009 which airs on the first and third Monday of every month through Quincy Access Television (QATV). The show aims to create an interactive and immediate communication platform and also to promote civic engagement and critical thinking on pressing social issues.

Yau said that her experience working with the radio show helped her in her role as executive producer of Eye on Quincy. She noted that the challenge of the TV show is how to "retain it" and "successfully introduce the concept to the City."

Yau has worked on developing bilingual material, a service booklet with information about voting, a "good neighbor handbook" translated in Chinese and other materials that inform Quincy's growing Asian community. "Information is power. To empower is to share power. Providing the information is an empowerment process. We try to provide information," she said.

After many people had approached her with questions on how to reach out to a growing Asian population, Yau launched Yau's Marketing Services in 1994 where she now serves as principal consultant, a firm which according to www.boston-chinatown.org, has "helped companies tap into Boston's Asian consumer base". Her website informs potential clients that "Asian are the fastest growing minority group in the United States" and that "Visual components can be used broadly as a means of overcoming language barriers." Some of her clients have included Tufts Medical Center, Prudential Financial, Mass Electric/National Grid, and Quincy Asian Resources, Inc.

Yau said that today she is "still an activist but in a different way" and that the focus is working on "ESL classes, citizenship classes, and survival skills" and getting the word out by "producing a good media outlet."

She said that she has seen great improvements in Quincy during the last couple decades, citing both voter registration and bilingual candidate forums as examples.

Yau said, "The language separates us; it takes a lifetime to learn English, but eventually we can have one community."

She added, "If I had the opportunity to do everything over again, I would do the same thing. I would say 'yes' to the radio program and say 'yes' to providing basic services."

Yau was awarded the Governor's New American Appreciation Award in 1996 as well as the Human Rights Award by the NAACP in 1990.

Natalie Ornell is a Sampan correspondent.

天使島揭開移民入關面紗，著書人激情對話移民後裔記 《天使島》



作者李漪蓮(前排左)與波士頓的書友相見歡。

(文請見反面中文第六版)

Difficulties arise as Beijing's contemporary art scene expands beyond China



The main gate of Beijing's 798 art gallery district, a neighborhood of abandoned factories that has in the past decade been renovated into gallery and studio spaces. (Photo by Kyle Chayka)

By Kyle Chayka

BEIJING, China -- Beijing's 798 District is a neighborhood of abandoned factories. The dusty brick buildings have the look of factories anywhere, tall structures with large windows, high ceilings and broad, open-plan floors. The sight is not uncommon in China, but what makes the 798 District different is that these factories have been re-colonized by an unlikely group: over the past decade, hundreds of art galleries and artists both international and local have made their homes and studios in the 798 District's post-industrial landscape.

Walking around 798 quickly begins to feel like a strange dream. The streets are populated by distorted sculptures of human figures, enormous rusty Communist soldiers and headless bodies in military garb saluting blindly to the tourists wandering around them. The neighborhood is a surprise to many travelers to China; the established presence of avant-garde culture is antithetical to the government's policies of censorship and intolerance of political criticism. The surprise only heightens when visitors discover that Beijing has not one, but four art gallery districts, and that China's contemporary art scene, far from obscure, is enjoying fame on a greater scale than ever before.

Owing to a combination of influence from the international art world, media attention and a lifting of government restrictions on self-expression, Chinese artists have recently found themselves in the spotlight. The international market for Chinese contemporary art has also expanded rapidly in the last decade, making stars out of artists such as Zhang Xiaogang, Yue Minjun and Fang Lijun, all of whom have sold works at recent Christie's and Sotheby's contemporary art auctions for over one million U.S. dollars.

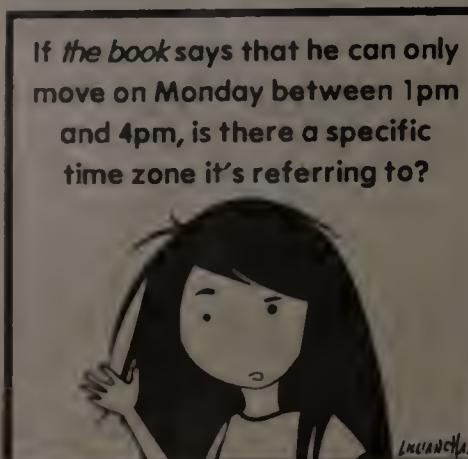
The problem with citing statistics of Beijing's growing

SEE BEIJING PAGE 6

Comic

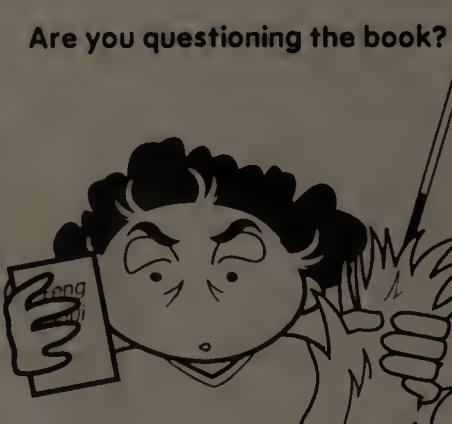
Empty Bamboo Girl

by Lillian Chan



12-14-10

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Op-Ed

Dreams will defy recessions

By Samuel Tsoi

Record unemployment, cynical public discourse, and partisan gridlock have curtailed already-challenging prospects in comprehensive immigration reform during these past two years. President Obama marked the midway point of his first term by lamenting the defeat of the Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors Act (DREAM Act) in the US Senate. He should be disappointed. Despite an unexpected level of bipartisan accomplishments - from civil rights (repealing the ban for gays to serve in the military), to global security (nuclear disarmament treaty with Russia) that surfaced during the last few weeks of Congress, the nation missed another critical opportunity to invest in talented young people who are ready to serve our national interests and rejuvenate our economy.

Passed in the House, the DREAM Act was blocked by a majority of Republicans (some were early co-sponsors) and a handful of spineless Democrats. The decade-old DREAM Act would have provided qualified undocumented US high school students to earn legal residency by serving in U.S. armed forces or attend college.

All over the country, especially here in the "Athens of America," thousands of DREAM activists rallied for months, including a final push for Senator Brown through mock graduation ceremonies, holiday caroling, relentless calls and heartfelt testimonies. Alas, the new senator refused to acknowledge its policy and humanitarian merits, and instead fueled the political rancor by labeling it "backdoor amnesty." Senator Kerry, a longtime supporter, lobbied hard for the bill. But in the end, Democrats could not leverage their majority to seal the deal.

It is irresponsible to call the DREAM Act amnesty. There can hardly a more deserving group to be granted a pathway to permanent residency than the thousands of qualified and upstanding young people who obeyed their parents, grew up as Americans, and are ready and willing to serve this country as students and soldiers.

The House version of the bill, which the non-partisan Congressional Budget Office estimate could reduce the federal deficit by \$2.2 billion over ten years, was already more restrictive than the original (banning access to health care and federal scholarships, lowering the age-cap to 29, and extending the period to ten years before becoming eligible for a green-card). Even then, it did not survive the filibuster threat by GOP senators.

This heart-wrenching result dismisses any meaningful reform to immigration in the next two years, where the new Congress will be filled with new leadership.

and a cadre of legislators who are only interested in restriction and enforcement - even for noncriminal families and children. Some have already called for overturning citizenship rights for American-born children of undocumented parents.

Nevertheless, Mr. Obama vowed to renew a grassroots effort to "change the politics" of immigration, in order to bring the DREAM Act and other immigration reform legislation to his desk. Leadership is the least advocates can ask for from the Obama administration, who came to power with tremendous support by the minority and immigrant vote with a promise to reform our dysfunctional immigration system that demands low-wage foreign labor yet restricting formal channels of immigration and work-authorization, among other problems.

Equally important is an honest commitment by elected officials in the Congress, the State House, the business community, media and advocacy voices - to overcome the economic anxieties and fear-based discourse that colored and hijacked this important debate in a nation of immigrants and of laws.

First, the Obama administration needs to realize that an enforcement- and border-focused strategy to bolster support toward earned permanent residency for the 11 million undocumented immigrants has not bore fruit. Mr. Obama has so far deported more immigrants than his predecessor. His push for flawed programs such as "Secure Communities" is also counterproductive in screening out dangerous criminals from talented migrant youth, since Homeland Security's own data shows more than half of all detainees via the program are of individuals with no criminal background or conviction. Mr. Obama has the power to significantly limit the harassment of otherwise law-abiding immigrants, and redirect federal power toward curbing violent crimes, trafficking and other security threats.

Second, Massachusetts can become a bellwether state for immigrant integration Governor Patrick promises to be. As the latest Census data indicate, immigrants play a disproportionately large role in the workforce, and are growing beyond urban gateways. Moreover, immigrants are starting businesses, creating jobs, and revitalizing Main Streets. State and municipal law enforcement can ensure communities of all ethnicities and origins can feel safe to report serious crimes such as human trafficking, domestic violence, sexual assault and workplace abuses - regardless of immigration status. A fiscally strapped Commonwealth need not take

on immigration enforcement roles while jeopardizing public safety by brewing distrust between the police and immigrant communities.

Third, we must invest in our young people on the state level. In Georgia, a recent law banned undocumented students from its most popular public universities. Conversely, California's Supreme Court recently ruled unanimously to protect its in-state tuition policy (which 10 other states including Texas already uphold). Massachusetts can join states such as Texas and California, which have benefited from the tuition revenue and a better educated population, to allow undocumented graduates of its high schools to pay the in-state rate at public colleges and universities (not to be confused with receiving subsidies/scholarships). This is not only consistent with the spirit of the DREAM Act and Plyler v. Doe, a 1982 Supreme Court ruling that guaranteed public K-12 education for undocumented children, but it will also add \$2.5 million in revenue per year for the state by the most conservative estimates. (Mass. Taxpayers Foundation)

Only innovative, sensible and smart policies can fuel our Commonwealth and nation toward a full economic recovery - not protectionist and mean-spirited political posturing. Jobs will return, and America can prosper again. To that end, Massachusetts must provide flexible and accountable English Language Learner instructions in the K-12 level, and afford some of those students a more affordable way to earn a college degree.

Education, the primary vehicle for upward mobility and realization of individual capabilities, has always been at the heart of the American Dream. Generations of immigrants before crossed great lengths to offer their children a better life that they can only dream of. This next generation, in turn, add to America's promise and success. In Massachusetts, generations of immigrants have brought and continue to bring much-needed entrepreneurial, creative and earnest energies to propel the state toward leadership in innovation and economic growth. Recessions are always opportune times to reinvest in education and renew the commitment to our youth. Let us work towards realizing the promise for the next generation of American Dreamers.

Samuel Tsoi is a policy associate at Massachusetts Immigrant & Refugee Advocacy Coalition.

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READ E-SAMPAN
www.saman.org**Senior Housing**

Starting 1/12/2011, Jewish Community Housing for the Elderly will be accepting applications for one and two bedroom apartments at Genesis House (a.k.a. Wallingford Housing), located at 28 Wallingford Rd., Brighton, MA 02135. HUD income limits and other restrictions apply. For more information, visit www.jche.org or call (617) 912-8421, TDD (617) 789-4868

**Tai Chi & Physical Therapy for Knee Osteoarthritis Study**

If you are age 40 or older with Knee Osteoarthritis, you may be eligible to participate in a study at Tufts Medical Center in 2011 and 2012! The study, funded by the National Institute of Health, will investigate the effects of Tai Chi and Physical Therapy on people with Knee Osteoarthritis. Up to 24 FREE Tai Chi or Physical Therapy sessions. Compensation of up to \$200 is available.

For more information, call 617-636-2612 or email TCPT@tuftsmedicalcenter.org.

Health

Diabetes in pregnancy – gestational diabetes

What is it?

Gestational diabetes is a particular type of diabetes which some women develop during pregnancy. It usually disappears after the birth, and does not mean that the baby will be born with diabetes.

Who is affected?

Although it happens to women from all communities, it is especially common among women of Asian, Middle Eastern, Filipino or Pacific Island origin, and is increasing.

What causes gestational diabetes?

Gestational diabetes is caused by hormonal changes in pregnancy which can change the body's ability to use a substance called insulin. Insulin is important because it helps keep blood sugar at a healthy level. Whilst all women undergo hormonal changes, only some women develop gestational diabetes.

Why is it a problem if a woman develops gestational diabetes?

Although gestational diabetes usually goes away after the birth (when hormone levels return to normal), it still needs to be taken seriously.

The main concern is that it can increase the baby's weight, and have other health effects on the unborn baby.

If the baby becomes very large (four kilos or more) it may be necessary for the woman to have a Caesarian delivery, or for the doctor to induce the birth a little earlier, before the baby grows too big. But this can usually be avoided.

Women who develop gestational diabetes have a greater risk of developing Type II diabetes later on.

Type II Diabetes, which is increasingly common in people over the age of 40, is a chronic disease which has to be carefully managed with healthy eating and regular physical activity. Sometimes long term medication is also needed. If Type II diabetes isn't controlled it can cause serious health problems including heart and kidney disease, and eye problems.

What do pregnant women need to do?

During pregnancy women need a number of health checks, including a blood test to check blood sugar levels at around 28 weeks of pregnancy.

If you're not sure if you have had this test or not, ask your doctor or midwife.

Tell your doctor:

-if you have had gestational diabetes in a previous pregnancy

-if you have a family history of gestational diabetes or diabetes

-if you have given birth to a baby weighing four kilos or over.

What if a pregnant woman is found to have gestational diabetes?

It can be managed by -changes to the diet -eating regular meals. Hospital dietitians can advise on which foods to eat and which foods to avoid, and how often to eat. (Interpreters can be arranged, if necessary.)

-regular blood sugar checks - it's important for a woman to regularly check her blood sugar herself at home, to make sure it stays at a normal level. The hospital will usually lend her a

special blood sugar monitor to use during her pregnancy -ongoing regular checking of blood sugar level - although the problem disappears after birth, women who have had gestational diabetes need to have their blood sugar levels checked six to eight weeks after delivery, and then at regular intervals every two years

-in some cases, medication may be needed. It's very easy for mothers to become so busy with looking after their new babies and the rest of the family, that they overlook their own health needs

-but these tests are very important for a woman's future health.

Can you reduce the risk of developing gestational diabetes?

People who stay at a healthy weight and are physically active are less likely to develop both gestational diabetes and Type II diabetes.

Article funded through the Asian Health Initiative of Tufts Medical Center

Tufts Medical Center



Immediate Opening(s) Case Managers, bilingual Chinese

Central Boston Elder Services - is seeking to employ case managers with bilingual fluency in English plus Chinese, including Cantonese, Mandarin or Toisanese.

Responsibilities: Conduct comprehensive needs assessment for elders to determine eligibility for services. Conduct initial and periodic re-assessments of elders' physical, social, emotional and environmental status within required time frame.

Qualifications: B.A. or A.S. degree in Social Work, Human Services, Nursing or related field or equivalent in work experience. Experience in human services field. Previous experience with case management preferred. Computer skills required.

To Apply: Please send resume, cover letter and salary requirements to: hr@centralboston.org

CBES, Inc. is an Equal Opportunity Employer.
www.centralboston.org



Opening Doors to Opportunity

By J. Keith Motley, PhD, UMass Boston Chancellor

For many people, the holiday season is a time for reflection, a time to count their blessings, review the year that has gone by, and think about the possibilities that the New Year will bring.

As chancellor of the University of Massachusetts Boston, I always find this season particularly rewarding. I reflect on my daily interactions with our students, and I'm heartened by their stories, their commitment to building better lives for themselves through education. I'm humbled when I recall my interactions with our devoted staff and our faculty's dedication to teaching and learning, their devotion to research that provides opportunities for student involvement, and their commitment to engaging with our surrounding communities and beyond.

I was particularly mindful of this when the university recently announced and celebrated a new \$13.7 million grant to extend our partnership with the Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center. This grant - the National Institutes of Health evaluated our proposal as the nation's best - allows us to continue important research in cancer treatment while addressing health disparities in minority populations and increasing community outreach and education. From its beginning, UMass Boston has pledged that it will serve its communities' needs beyond education, forge ties between research and service, and open doors for populations who have been denied access.

Equally important, UMass Boston's partnership with the world-renowned Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center opens doors to opportunities for hands-on cancer-focused training, outreach, and research for our minority students, post-doctoral fellows, nursing PhD students, and faculty. For example, Judith Alonzo, a senior biochemistry major, recently participated in the Continuing Umbrella of Research Experiences (CURE) program, which introduced her to the world of cancer research by placing her in a laboratory at Dana-Farber for a year.

Another former student, Lisa Barros, graduated from our Urban Scholars pre-collegiate program and participated in the CURE program four years ago while earning a nursing degree. She is now a staff nurse at Dana-Farber/Brigham and Women's Hematology/Oncology Bone Marrow Transplant unit.

These are just two examples of the many opportunities we strive to provide for our students here at UMass Boston, whether they are in the College of Nursing and Health Sciences, College of Science and Mathematics, or any of our other six colleges and graduate schools. We believe that the best education happens not only in the classroom, but also in the hospitals, schools, nonprofits, and businesses where our students are getting hands-on experience.

At UMass Boston we have a commitment to being the student-centered urban public research university of the 21st century. And looking back at the past year, I would say we are on course.

I encourage you to visit www.umb.edu for more information.

Hiring

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** All must be native speakers of Mandarin and fluent in English.

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AACA is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer

www.umb.edu

Youth

Diamond and Damion

By Sharldine Desire

I slipped, she whimpered, help me. He crouched and reached for her hand.

Give me your hand, I'll pull you up.

Diamond tried to let go, but felt she slipping immediately. I can't. I'll fall.

No you won't. He pried her hand from the branch and clasped it tight. But now he was slipping too. He pulled with his little seven-year-old muscles as much as he could but continued to slip. His efforts were futile; he didn't have the strength to pull her up. Diamond noticed.

Dami, you've got to let me go, Di said, tears dripping down her caramel face. Her best friend stared at her incredulously.

Are you crazy? I can't let you fall! Damion said to her. You'll die, Diamond. I can't---He couldn't finish, he was slipping again. The dirt was sliding from beneath his knees. He fought her, holding tighter than ever.

Dami, if you don't let me go, we're both going to die. I won't let you die on account of me. Let me go, please! She was hysterical now. Tears poured from her eyes like rivers.

No. No, Diamond. I can't. I won't. But he knew she was telling the truth. He couldn't hold on much longer. She began pulling her fingers from his and tears slid from his face as well. Stop! Don't!

I have to. I'm sorry Dami, I'm sorry. Tell my mom and my sister I'm sorry. I'm so sorry. Her hands slipped from his and she went falling to the ground.

Diamond! Dami screamed. He turned away and covered his ears but he still heard the THUMP. He knew he wouldn't be able to go back to the village and tell them what happened. She couldn't be dead. Not his best friend. Not Diamond. Then it occurred to him that she may not be dead. He found a ledge, and rocks that formed a staircase, almost down the cliff. He slowly and carefully climbed down.

Di? He asked as he kneeled beside her body. Diamond lay sprawled out on the floor, her leg bent in an unnatural position. Her face was blank, as if she was sleeping, and her hair lay around her head, matted in blood. Her chest made no obvious movement. He placed his ear against it and listened for her heart. No sound came. She was dead and inside, so was he. Tears gushed out and sobs shook his little frame. The sky, seeming to sense Dame's sadness produced tears of its own. Rain soon covered him.

After a good while of crying over Di's corpse, Dami heard

something. It was a yawn, but where it came from, he could not see. Then his eyes fell on a tiny person, it looked like, with wings. She stared at him with violet eyes, the same color of her little dress. Her black hair was spiked, tinted purple as well and her pale skin only intensified the contrast. You done yet? She asked.

Done with what? Dami asked.

Crying over your little friend, there, she replied.

Um yeah. Who are you? He asked.

My name is Lilith.

But why are you here? What are you?

I'm a fairy, of course! Didn't you notice the wings? She turned and gave a better look. Do you want her back? She asked pointing to Di.

Well yes, but that's impossible! Damion told her.

So am I. Yet here I am. Are you willing to give anything to get her back?

Yes! Dami couldn't believe this was happening but he had to answer.

Anything at all?

Yes, yes anything at all! Please, she's my best friend in the whole world. I don't know what I'd do without her.

Fine, said Lilith. She thrust out her tiny hand and took something from what seemed like only the air. You've got her. Then she disappeared with a smirk and Damion was suddenly above the cliff with Diamond.

But what did you take? Damion called.

Dami said Di, Who are you talking to Damion? She was waking up next to him.

Di, you're alive! She did it! He cried in delight.

Who, Dami? Diamond asked. And so Dami told her the whole story, for she seemed to forget everything: the fight with her mom, the cliff, everything.

So what did you trade? Di asked.

I don't know, but I'm so happy you're alive! He reached out to hug her. An invisible wall seemed to slam into him. He tried to touch Di's shoulder, but again the wall stopped him.

What's the matter? Di asked. She tried to touch him but the wall blocked her too. Her eyes widened in fear. Dami, what's going on?

Di, it's what Lilith took! I can't touch you!

And it was confirmed. For when they held their hands up to each other three inches stood between their palms.

After the shock, both children made their way back to the village where their anxious parents waited. They told the tale to incredulous ears but proved it simply by trying to touch. No answer could be given about Diamond and Damion's predicament. And after a while it was simply accepted that Diamond and her best friend Damion were physically unable to touch. And so begins our story.

TO BE CONTINUED...



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2 Condominium Units at 12 14 Peck Ave \$185,800

Single family home at 6 Mellon Road \$203,000

Information Session: Thursday, January 20, 2011, 7:30pm
Great Hall, Town Hall, 525 Washington Street, Wellesley

Applications accepted: December 6 through March 4
Housing Lottery: March 16, 2011

Open House, Saturday January 29, 2011 12 -3 pm

Application and Information:
Housing@Sudbury.Ma.US

278 Old Sudbury Road, Sudbury, MA 01776, 978-639-3388
come and Asset Limits, Use and Resale Restrictions Apply



MARSHFIELD HOUSING OPPORTUNITY PURCHASE PROGRAM ROUND 5

The Marshfield Housing Partnership is accepting additional applications from qualified applicants for grants to assist them in purchasing an existing market rate home or condominium in Marshfield. A deed restriction will be recorded on each unit purchased with a grant to secure affordability in perpetuity.

MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNTS

1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3, 4 and 5 Bedrooms
\$45,000	\$60,000	\$80,000

MAXIMUM HOUSE/CONDOMINIUM AMOUNTS

BEDROOMS	SALE PRICE	MAXIMUM GRANT	NET PRICE AFTER GRANT
1 BR Condo	\$175,000	\$45,000	\$130,000
1 BR House	\$207,000	\$45,000	\$162,000
2 BR Condo	\$205,750	\$60,000	\$145,750
2 BR House	\$241,500	\$60,000	\$181,500
3 BR Condo	\$251,500	\$80,000	\$171,500
3 BR House	\$280,750	\$80,000	\$200,750
4 BR House	\$297,250	\$80,000	\$217,250
5 BR House	\$313,750	\$80,000	\$233,750

MAXIMUM ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 Person	8 Person
\$45,100	\$51,550	\$58,000	\$64,400	\$64,600	\$74,750	\$79,900	\$85,050

Net family assets may not exceed \$75,000.

Households interested in applying should attend one of the two informational sessions being provided.

Informational sessions will be held at the following locations:

Thursday, January 13, 2011, 7:00 PM:

Marshfield Town Hall, Hearing Room # 2, 780 Moraine Street, Marshfield

Saturday, January 15, 2011, 10:00 AM:

Marshfield Town Hall, Hearing Room # 2, 780 Moraine Street, Marshfield

A lottery will be held on Thursday, February 3, 2011 at 7:00 PM at the Marshfield Town Hall, Hearing Room # 2, to select grant recipients. Successful grant recipients are required to have at least one family member attend and complete a Homebuyer Education Workshop.

For additional information or to receive an application contact either the Marshfield Housing Authority (781-834-4333) or the Marshfield Housing Coordinator (781-834-1051). Applications are also available at the Marshfield Town Hall.

All applications must be received and date stamped by the Marshfield Housing Authority no later than 12:00 PM (Noon) on Friday, January 21, 2011.

Marshfield Housing Authority
12 Tea Rock Gardens
Marshfield, MA 02050



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11 Mount Pleasant, Inc.

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4 Units available and to build the property Wait List

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Maximum Income Per Household Size

HH Size	30%	80%
1	\$19,300	\$45,100
2	\$22,050	\$51,550
3	\$24,800	\$58,000
4	\$27,550	\$64,400
5	\$29,800	\$69,600
6	\$32,000	\$74,750

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Equal Housing Opportunity

HOSPITALITY CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

darin.

Over the years, this trend can be seen in the Boston Chinese Evangelical Church (BCEC). In addition to Cantonese and English ministries, BCEC houses a vibrant Mandarin ministry that primarily serves newer immigrants, foreign students, and the elderly in Chinatown. "It is difficult for singles and young families to find housing in Chinatown... and many new immigrants do not want to live in Chinatown due to security and pricing issues," said BCEC Mandarin ministry's Andy Su.

In the past, Mandarin-speaking immigrants from Mainland China or Taiwan came to Boston through the 1965 Hart-Celler Immigration Act, which attracted immigrants with specific technical skills. Many of those skilled immigrants settled in the suburbs and in universities along the high-tech belt. As more Mandarin speakers arrive today with limited English skills and connections with more-established Chinatown residents, it is difficult for them to find housing initially.

Oftentimes, rental units in Chinatown are filled through word of mouth. Landlords of housing buildings, many of which have been family-owned for generations, prefer continuance over screening new potential residents. Moreover, affordable units such as those at Tai Tung Village and Mass Pike Towers have very low turnover rates. "As immigration quotas expand in the recent years, options are fading [for recent low-income immigrants]. Many are settling in South Boston, Dorchester, Malden, Quincy, and Brighton," said Richard Chin, Director of Community Development at the YMCA.

Some immigrants do eventually become homeowners in areas with competitive schools. As estimated by a study by UMass Boston, approximately one in six households in Massachusetts is headed by a person of color, a two-fold increase within the past two decades. From 1990 to 2000, homeownership saw a tremendous increase among minority groups.

Owning a home is often touted as an anchor for the middle class. During the post-

World War II era, the Federal Housing Authority instituted the unprecedented 30-year 10-percent-down mortgage, still the most common today, which led many families toward homeownership.

Dreams of homeownership have long attracted immigrants. However, this vehicle toward financial stability and assimilation was largely unavailable to many minorities and immigrants through decades of discriminatory practices such as redlining and predatory lending, leaving a void in the tax base in many urban centers. Thus, where you live often determines your education and social mobility.

Recent patterns of urban renewal, transit-oriented developments and gentrification bring a new set of challenges for immigrants. In many ways, Chinatown is at the cross-section, as symbolized by such luxury developments as the Archstone and W Hotel.

Moreover, the real estate market, in the form of speculative and risky subprime loans, was a main instigator of nightmares for many households and triggered the current global financial crisis.

Relative to other groups, Chinese homeowners have not been as devastated by foreclosures. "If there were foreclosures among Chinese homeowners, it would have happened a year ago," said Sue Cheng, manager at Chinatown's Sun Mortgage, which primarily serves Mandarin and Cantonese clients. "I have never introduced a subprime mortgage to my clients," she said. "Also, since there is a strong cultural value for saving, many Chinese families try their best not to foreclose, plus the fact that they usually have at least a 20-percent-down payment and help from extended family."

Despite avoiding foreclosures, the ripple effects of the economic downturn have led to difficulty in paying for mortgages in the midst of job loss and sluggish business. It is also harder for immigrant families to qualify for a mortgage. "Because of tightening lending guidelines, banks are becoming extremely cautious in verifying income, regardless of down payment," Cheng pointed out.

Meanwhile, Chinatown continues to undergo urban renewal. Even as communities such as Quincy and Malden become suburban hubs, Chinatown is still unmatched as the center for Chinese immigrants in terms of access to affordable housing, transportation, jobs, services and gathering spaces.

Between the limited century-old brick tenements and public housing, the options are few. Mixed-income units, spearheaded by the Asian Community Development Corporation, such as the Metropolitan with 115 affordable units and future mixed-income developments on Parcel 24 on Hudson St. hope to keep Chinatown a place where immigrants can live, gather, interact and be proud of. Future luxury apartments such as the \$105 million Kingston Street's Dainty Dot development will also result in affordable rental units developments elsewhere in the neighborhood. One such fully affordable development with up to 200 units is underway between Oxford Street and Ping On Alley, lead by Chinatown Economic Development Council.

Even as affordable units attract low-income families from various ethnic groups and luxury condos deter low-income immigrants, Chinatown remains one of the few remaining ethnic neighborhoods in Boston. With the

demographics and cultural dynamics continually shifting and the current economy hurting many low-income families, it is crucial for Chinatown to balance the commercial and the residential, renewal and affordability.

From the concentration of faith communities and cultural associations to businesses and community service providers, the neighborhood needs to expand its capacity as a gateway toward assimilation and success in order to sustain the dynamism, ingenuity and perseverance of many immigrants in the uncertain times ahead.

Samuel Tsol is a Sampan correspondent.

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BRA

The Boston Redevelopment Authority
is hosting a Public Meeting regarding the

Parcel 24 Project

Wednesday, January 19th
6-7:30PM

Old Quincy School (CCBA), 90 Tyler St, Boston

Project Proponent: Parcel 24 LLC

Project Description: The Boston Redevelopment Authority ("BRA"), as a result of Notice of Project Change ("NPC") and Planned Development Area ("PDA") Amendment submitted by Parcel 24 LLC, will be hosting a Public Meeting to present and discuss the proposed changes to Parcel 24 Project, an approximately 345-unit residential development in Chinatown.

Close of Comment Period: Monday, February 7, 2011

Tai Y.Lim, Boston Redevelopment Authority
One City Hall Square, 9th Fl, Boston, MA 02201

FAX: 617.742.7783

PHONE: 617.918.4244

EMAIL: Tai.Lim.BRA@cityofboston.gov

A copy of NPC and PDA Amendment may be reviewed at the Boston Redevelopment Authority, Boston City Hall, 9th floor, Monday - Friday. Also, available on the BRA Public Website: www.bostonredevelopmentauthority.org

Brian P. Golden
Executive Director/Secretary



Boston
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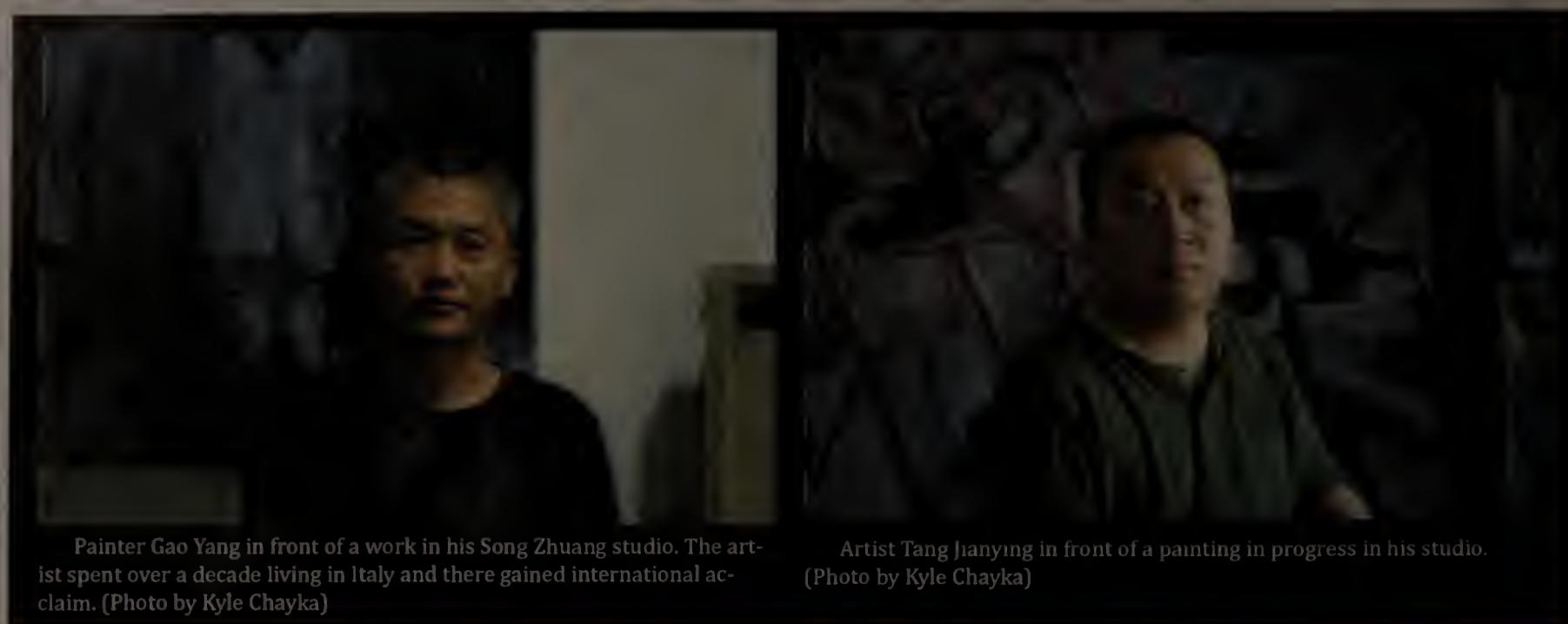
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Feature

BEIJING, CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1



Painter Gao Yang in front of a work in his Song Zhuang studio. The artist spent over a decade living in Italy and there gained international acclaim. (Photo by Kyle Chayka)

Artist Tang Jianying in front of a painting in progress in his studio.
(Photo by Kyle Chayka)

gallery districts and over-publicized sales figures is that it masks the disparities and flaws behind this recent development. Spaces lay empty and unused in the 798 District, abandoned by their tenants to dust. Many feel that Chinese galleries emphasize only the kind of art that sells: easily digestible, superficially political work. Though the rapid growth in size and reputation of the Beijing art scene has afforded Chinese artists, galleries, writers and curators alike the ability to work on a larger scale, this newfound notoriety has also come with its own structural problems.

Though Beijing's art districts are still works in progress, the difference between the developed density of these areas today and their small scale or non-existence only years ago is striking. Five years ago, the 798 District was a collection of only a few galleries and a handful of artists' studios. Today, the neighborhood plays host to hundreds of art spaces, cafés, studios and museums and has become one of Beijing's biggest tourist attractions. The 798 District has already begun to attract the attention of large international galleries interested in taking part in the city's growing contemporary art scene. Most notably, prominent New York City gallery Pace opened a 22,000 square foot space in 2008. The presence of galleries like Pace, Faurschou from Denmark and the Ullens Center for Contemporary Art founded by Belgians Guy and Miriam Ullens, are symbolic of growing international confidence in the staying power of Beijing's contemporary art community.

Local, Chinese-founded art spaces and galleries have also felt the benefit of recent expansion. The Long March Space, a commercial art gallery, has been the focus of much international attention. The Long March Space originated from the Long March Project, a traveling art exhibition and long-term performance piece initiated by Chinese curator Lu Jie in 1999. The first effort of the Long March Project was 'A Walking Visual Tour', a series of twelve exhibitions at locations on the path of the original Long March undertaken by the Communist army. 'A Walking Visual Display' was an effort to examine China from both inside and outside, looking at China's history from an international perspective and using art exhibitions as a way of questioning established beliefs about Chinese identity.

According to Zoe Butt, an Australian woman who has been the Director of International Programming for the Long March Space since June 2007, this aim "has definitely expanded" since the beginnings of 'A Walking Visual Display'. "I think that the Long March Project since 2003 [when the Long March Space opened in 1998] has been a journey very much wanting to argue what is China to the international, how do you bridge the gap between local and international." In addition to its gallery exhibitions, the Long March Space has also become the headquarters of the Long March Project, developing and organizing projects abroad as well as in China.

The position of the Long March Project between local and international is a difficult point to resolve for the organization. Though the possibility clearly exists for Chinese-led art projects on an international scale, it is often difficult to persuade many Chinese artists to move out of a purely Chinese context or to work outside of the mainstream Western art world in cooperation with less well-known art communities. Butt continues, "There are of course many Chinese artists willing to more critically engage with an international platform, but it's a slow process, and I think it's very much about a cultural attitude... I must say that right now I am fairly frustrated." Beijing's contemporary art community is now at an uncertain point. The difficulties of moving from a national phenomenon to an integrated part of the greater international art world present clear challenges for Chinese artists as well as the ground troops of the art world, international curators and gallery directors.

Song Zhuang, a village two hours' travel on subway and bus outside of Beijing city, has become an enclave for contemporary Chinese artists. The rambling collection of brick courtyard houses, blocks of studio compounds and larger

galleries and residencies is both a home and a community for hundreds of artists. That Song Zhuang is off the beaten path from Beijing's larger art gallery scene makes it a more isolated place where artists are free to work away from the influence of the commercial market. The village has gained a reputation for fostering artistic talent; some of China's most famous artists still keep their studios there, including Fang Lijun and Yue Minjun.

It is clear from artist Lu Lin's studio that he does well by his art. The warehouse-sized space provides ample room for the painter's large canvases, abstract works that combine traditional Chinese painting formats with new media and modern techniques. Though the artist still sells his works, business has largely turned from commercial galleries to selling privately from his studio. "The 798 galleries won't show my work," he says, "They think it's too conservative, not 'contemporary' enough. I don't think my work is 'contemporary' at all." Lu is frustrated that so many contemporary Chinese artists follow a set style commercial style, a movement often called 'cynical realism'. Cynical realism incorporates realist imagery, often including Communist propaganda, symbols and figures from China's recent past, but perverts it with strange distortions, off colors and abstract painting techniques.

"That kind of art," Lu Lin continues, "doesn't come from China's history or culture. It just conforms to Western expectations of what Chinese contemporary art should be." The drive towards commercial development and the lure of commercial success, according to Lu, has pushed Chinese artists to follow only what sells and not to develop independently. Fellow painter and Song Zhuang resident Gao Yang agrees. He feels that too many young Chinese artists are willing to copy already popular motifs in order to gain money or fame. "They all paint the same things," the artist says in exasperation, "Tiananmen Square, Chairman Mao, the Cultural Revolution... there is no development, no independent thinking."

Many feel the immense popularity of contemporary Chinese art in the cynical realist style has overshadowed more worthwhile art. Zhao Yi, a mixed media artist who creates boxes filled with sculpted and painted fiber, feels slighted by the excessive attention paid to cynical realist painters and the lack of galleries focused on mid-career artists. "There is no support system for artists," she says, sitting at the table of her Song Zhuang studio, "The galleries only want to show artists whose work will sell immediately... They judge

art by how much money it will make, not by how good it is." Though there is international interest in Chinese contemporary art, only the artists who become famous truly get international exposure. "The Western galleries that come here are the same," Zhao continues, "They just promote those Chinese artists who are already well known, whose work they can already sell."

The international vogue for Chinese contemporary art has flooded Beijing's art scene with money, notoriety and exposure. This growth has benefited all involved in the Chinese contemporary art community, but it is also clear that by highlighting a specific trend in Chinese art, the international art world has disenfranchised other aspects. The pressing problems of the Beijing contemporary art scene's development, including gallery infrastructure and critical presence, have been ignored. These are problems that must be confronted in the pursuit of independence for Chinese contemporary art.

Kyle Chayka is a Sampan correspondent.

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文章特寫

天使島揭開移民入關面紗，著書人激情對話移民後裔記《天使島》



作者李漪蓮的祖父母兩人均在天使島被留審過。(牛津出版攝提供)



《天使島》記載了1910至1940年間各國移民在天使島的留審經歷，故事生動，寓意深遠。(牛津出版攝提供)

撰寫Alissa Greenberg
翻譯：許可可

談起Soto Shee，李漪蓮似乎與這個百年前的歷史人物有忘年之交。當年Soto Shee千里迢迢赴美與夫相聚，被遣送至「天使島」等候移民官的入境決定。「天使島」是位於美國西海岸三藩市灣區的移民入境檢查站，俗稱「西部的艾利斯島」。在天使島留審期間，Soto Shee剛出生不久的兒子患病身亡。愛子病逝並沒給Soto Shee帶來入境許可。Soto Shee心灰意冷，上吊自殺。幸好有人路過，出手相救。Soto Shee最終獲許入境，與夫團圓。之後Soto Shee以經營一家中餐廳為生，前後共養育子女八名。

面對前輩們在移民道路上所受的艱辛和磨難，李漪蓮感慨萬千。她與譚碧芳攜手合作創作了集人物自傳和歷史記錄為一體的《天使島》一書。該書已由牛津大學出版社於今年九月間出版發行。書內記載了1910至1940年間各國移民在天使島的留審經歷，故事生動，寓意深遠。在介紹該書創作的心路歷程時，李漪蓮講道，「我問心自問：如果書中我以亞裔為焦點，著重亞裔群體的美國移民史，這會對讀者產生什麼樣的心理效果呢？會不會促動讀者在基於自己的文化、種族基礎上重新審視對美國這個國家的理解和認識？」十月一日，在由「紐英倫華人歷史協會」協辦的新書見面會上，李漪蓮出現在「華人前進會」辦公樓內，向大家介紹自己的創作經歷，解答聽眾問題，並簽發新書。

李漪蓮是第三代華人移民。89年她隨家人回大陸，6月1日訪問了天安門廣場，6月4日抵達香港。在遠離大陸政治中心的香港，李漪蓮依舊可感受到民運沸騰的景象：「親眼所見民運遊行，備受震撼，感觸深刻」。

李漪蓮原本想走國際貿易的經商道路，六四事件令其感觸頗多。她開始研究加州歷史和移民史，並瞭解認識到美國移民法和具體操作中針對亞裔移民，特別是華人移民的排擠和壓制。「我先是好奇，後又憤憤不平。這不是我自己家族的移民史麼！為什麼從沒聽人提到過？我們的學校、家庭、社區啞口無言，怎麼大家全這麼沉默不語？」

這些疑問和她宿根的心理促使她改變了自己的專業，她開始在加州大學伯克利分校研讀歷史。「我越讀就越覺得自己有責任將歷史中被掩蓋的部分大白於天下。我希望華人移民史能被看作是美國歷史的重要組成部分，並且華人身份得以看中，而不是被混淆其中，似重實輕的被歡呼成‘聯起手來我們就是世界’」。

李漪蓮對天使島題材興趣濃厚有個人原因：她祖父母兩人均在天使島被留審過，但經歷截然不同。「對我祖母來講，這段經歷苦不堪言。由於當時美國的《排華法案》，華人妻子不許來美。我祖父先行赴美，祖母滯留在中國內地，後祖母來美尋夫，被拘留在天使島。每次向祖母詢問這段經歷時，我都要十分小心謹慎，作筆記也是在桌子下面偷寫，生怕揭了祖母的心靈傷疤，讓她難過」。

祖父的反應倒是開朗、公開。「祖父覺得沒什麼不可以講的。他早年以美國公民之子的身份來美，在東岸的巴佛羅建家立業。東西兩岸的情況有所不同。西海岸的華人移民多受到壓制及遣返祖籍的處理；東海岸基本沒有這樣的情況」。李漪蓮對自己家庭經歷的興趣促發她開始了關於天使島的撰寫，並由此結識了譚碧芳，兩人攜手並肩共同寫書。

關於譚碧芳的經歷和她與李漪蓮的結識，這裏有簡單介紹：1970年天使島移民站焚毀之前，有人發現了刻在牆壁上的漢語詩句。這些詩句由拘留在此的華人移民留下。譚碧芳立刻捕捉到此發現的重要意義。她與另外兩位工作人員發表了《小島詩文：華人移民史——天使島：1910-1940》。文章的發表使得公眾對天使島有所瞭解。之後譚碧芳與李漪蓮結緣，並成為李漪蓮的良師益友。

儘管李、譚二人在早期研究中以華人移民為

主角，但兩人在天使島一書中涉及到衆多族裔的移民經歷，例如俄羅斯猶太人、印度錫克人、英國清教徒等，視角廣闊，題材豐富。與這些族裔做調研時過程比較複雜，但李漪蓮表示溝通上並沒有什麼障礙，「身為華裔，以研究華裔為起點是個很好的開端，但作為移民史學家，要放寬視野，容納百川。不光要研究各族移民，還要研究民族關係、國安政策、種族觀念等」。

李、譚二人在《天使島》中傾注的私人感情使得這部書避免了純學術書籍的枯燥，增加了這部書的大眾親和力。二人在書中穿插融匯歷史解讀、真實事件記錄及大量照片等來吸引廣大普通讀者。

此書的編寫需要大量人力收集、整理資料，李、譚二人集思廣益，借助同事的幫助，及「天使島移民站基金會」，天使島地區報紙等資源梳理訊息，尋找有親身經歷的志願者提供一手資料。李回憶道：「有不少人跟我們聯絡說他們有親身經歷和故事要說給我們聽」。

牛津出版社在著書初稿就表示出對出版該書的極大興趣，並計畫於今年夏季，即天使島建島一百周年紀念之際正式出版發行。目前出版發行工作運作良好，李、譚二人也開始了針對該書的全國巡迴演講。二人期望該書的銷售能夠幫助保留天使島上的移民古跡。

在各地的新書見面會上，李、譚二人每次都會遇到書中人物的家庭後代，像Soto Shee的後代，每一站都能遇到。Soto Shee生有八個子女，每人又組建了自己的家庭，這樣下來，Soto Shee有個龐大的延展家庭分佈在西雅圖、洛杉磯、博特蘭和華盛頓特區等地。

李漪蓮在波士頓的演講吸引了來自不同族裔的聽眾。Suffolk大學教授帶來了他的「亞裔美國人」全班同學；Mary Lee Hood——1960年間第一位搬到布魯克蘭居住的華人婦女特地趕來聆聽李漪蓮的演講，並從中想像、揣測自己的母親當年移美的經歷；「紐英倫華人歷史協會」的成員也趕來參與討論。會上氣氛熱烈，討論主題和內容即學術又富有人情味。大家思考角度多元，既有歷史觀，又有現代觀。李漪蓮同大家一起探討了天使島歷史，回顧了亞洲移民們的酸甜苦辣，成功與挫敗，她還朗誦了天使島詩歌，並對當今的移民政策與做法抒發己見。

「當年的艾利斯島批准一千二百萬移民入關尋求美國夢。這些移民中的絕大多數都是歐洲移民。比較這兩島對移民入關的不同政策和做法，我們不禁要問：這個國家是個公開、公正的移民國家呢？還是說這個國家暗修機關，擇人入戶？」

會上大家暢所欲言，交流了一些個人經歷與體會。一個婦女講道：「我有個親戚1800年代非法移民入境，像這樣的情況其實舉不勝舉。我弟弟對此不解，‘非法移民就是非法，怎麼還有理由跟當地政府講這講那？’我反對道‘可別忘了自己到底是誰！」」

李漪蓮指出如今10%未登記移民為中國移民和菲律賓移民。「當年的天使島在1910-1930三十年間拘留了三百萬移民；而在2008年僅10個月長的時間裏，美國政府以移民傾向為由，拘留了超過四百萬的旅遊入境人員。天使島事例並未結束，而是以各種各樣的形式繼續著」。

李漪蓮對波士頓的新書見面會表示滿意，「見面會上，大家帶來了許多有趣的議題。我也見到了天使島移民的後代，這說明天使島的故事與經歷具有全國性，天使島後代遍佈各地」。

艾利斯島已為大眾所知，但天使島相對默默無聞，而天使島的歷史地位於艾利斯島不相上下。「有些事件在美國歷史中被省略掉，不為大眾所知。我的工作目標就是要把這些被隱去的事件、角色和群體帶到前臺來，引發公眾注意力」，李漪蓮強調。

(接第四版 -馬丁路德金恩)



《我有一個夢想》(I have a dream)是馬丁路德金博士一場極為著名演講。

下了諾言，他們承諾給予所有的人以生存、自由和追求幸福的不可剝奪的權利。

就有色公民而論，美國顯然沒有實踐他的諾言。美國沒有履行這項神聖的義務，只是給黑人開了一張空頭支票，支票上蓋著“資金不足”的戳子後便退了回來。但是我們不相信正義的銀行已經破產，我們不相信，在這個國家巨大的機會之庫裏已沒有足夠的儲備。因此今天我們要求將支票兌現——這張支票將給予我們寶貴的自由和正義的保障。

我們來到這個聖地也是為了提醒美國，現在是非常急迫的時刻。現在決非奢談冷靜下來或服用漸進主義的鎮靜劑的時候。現在是實現民主的諾言時候。現在是從種族隔離的荒涼陰暗的深谷攀登種族平等的光明大道的時候，現在是向上帝所有的兒女開放機會之門的時候，現在是把我們的國家從種族不平等的流沙中拯救出來，置於兄弟情誼的磐石上的時候。

如果美國忽視時間的迫切性和低估黑人的決心，那麼，這對美國來說，將是致命傷。自由和平等的爽朗秋天如不到來，黑人義憤填膺的酷暑就不會過去。1963年並不意味著鬥爭的結束，而是開始。有人希望，黑人只要撒撒氣就會滿足：如果國家安之若素，毫無反應，這些人必會大失所望的。黑人得不到公民的權利，美國就不可能有安寧或平靜，正義的光明的一天不到來，叛亂的旋風就將繼續動搖這個國家的基礎。

但是對於等候在正義之宮門口的心急如焚的人們，有些話我是必須說的。在爭取合法地位的過程中，我們不要採取錯誤的做法。我們不要為了滿足對自由的渴望而抱著敵對和仇恨之杯痛飲。我們鬥爭時必須永遠舉止得體，紀律嚴明。我們不能容許我們的具有斬新內容的抗議蛻變為暴力行動。我們要不斷地昇華到以精神力量對付物質力量的崇高境界中去。

現在黑人社會充滿著了不起的新的戰鬥精神，但是不能因此而不信任所有的白人。因為我們的許多白人兄弟已經認識到，他們的命運與我們的命運是緊密相連的，他們今天參加遊行集會就是明證。他們的自由與我們的自由是息息相關的。我們不能單獨行動。

當我們行動時，我們必須保證向前進。我們不能倒退。現在有人問熱心民權運動的人，「你們什麼時候才能滿足？」

只要黑人仍然遭受員警難以形容的野蠻迫害，我們就絕不會滿足。

只要我們在外奔波而疲乏的身軀不能在公路旁的汽車旅館和城裏的旅館找到住宿之所，我們就絕不會滿足。

只要黑人的基本活動範圍只是從少數民族聚居的小貧民區轉移到大貧民區，我們就絕不會滿足。

只要密西西比仍然有一個黑人不能參加選舉，只要紐約有一個黑人認為他投票無濟於事，我們就絕不會滿足。

不！我們現在並不滿足，我們將來也不滿足，除非正義和公正猶如江海之波濤，洶湧澎湃，滾滾而來。

我並非沒有注意到，參加今天集會的人中，有些受盡苦難和折磨，有些剛剛走出窄小的牢房，有些由於尋求自由，曾在居住地慘遭瘋狂迫害的打擊，並在員警暴行的旋風中搖搖欲墜。你們是人為痛苦的長期受難者。堅持下去吧，要堅決相信，忍受不應得的痛苦是一種贖罪。

讓我們回到密西西比去，回到亞拉巴馬去，回到南卡羅來納去，回到佐治亞去，回到路易斯安那去，回到我們北方城市中的貧民區和少數民族居住區去，要心中有數，這種狀況是能夠也必將改變的。我們不要陷入絕望而不可自拔。

朋友們，今天我對你們說，在此時此刻，我們雖然遭受種種困難和挫折，我仍然有一個夢想，這個夢想是深深紮根於美國的夢想中的。

我夢想有一天，這個國家會站立起來，真正實現其信條的真諦：“我們認為這些真理是不言而喻的，人人生而平等。”

我夢想有一天，在佐治亞的紅山上，昔日奴隸的兒子將能夠和昔日奴隸主的兒子坐在一起，共敘兄弟情誼。

我夢想有一天，甚至連密西西比州這個正義匿跡，壓迫成風，如同沙漠般的地方，也將變成自由和正義的綠洲。

我夢想有一天，我的四個孩子將在一個不是以他們的膚色，而是以他們的品格優劣來評價他們的國度裏生活。

我今天有一個夢想。我夢想有一天，阿拉巴馬州能夠有所轉變，儘管該州州長現在仍然滿口異議，反對聯邦法令，但有朝一日，那裏的黑人男孩和女孩將能與白人男孩和女孩情同骨肉，攜手並進。

健康專欄

妊娠期糖尿病

妊娠期糖尿病 (Gestational diabetes) 或是 gestational diabetes mellitus (寫成GDM) 是過去沒有診斷出糖尿病的婦女在懷孕中出現血糖過高症 (Hyperglycemia) 的現象。根據統計的研究結果，有3-10%的孕婦會罹患妊娠期糖尿病。目前沒有發現任何特定的病因，但是一般相信是在懷孕時其產生的荷爾蒙降低了孕婦對於胰島素的敏感性，以致造成高血糖的現象。

妊娠期糖尿病一般很少有症狀出現，但最常在懷孕時的篩檢中被診斷出來。檢查時會在抽血的樣本中檢驗出高度的葡萄糖。

患有妊娠期糖尿病的孕婦生下的胎兒通常都會有很高發生併發症的危險性，主要是生長畸形，與化學失調，如血糖過低症 (Hypoglycemia) 等。妊娠期糖尿病是可逆的狀況，所以孕婦只要採取適當的糖尿病控制 (Diabetes management) 就可以有效降低前述的危險性並生下健康的寶寶。

患有妊娠期糖尿病的孕婦很可能會在懷孕後發展成2型糖尿病 (Diabetes mellitus type 2)，而她們的小孩也很容易變成兒童肥胖 (Childhood obesity)，而在未來發展成2型糖尿病。大部分的患者都只接受飲食控制與調節與運動，只有很少的患者要服用抗糖尿病藥物，甚至包括胰島素注射。

哪些人容易得妊娠期糖尿病？

- 懷孕之前體重超重(即體重超過理想體重的20%以上)。
- 屬於糖尿病高發種族中的一員。這些種族包括西班牙人種，黑皮膚人種，美洲土著人種和亞洲人種。
- 尿中含有葡萄糖。
- 糖耐量受損(血糖水準高於正常，但是尚未達到診斷糖尿病的標準)。
- 有糖尿病家族史(即父母或者同胞患有糖尿病)。
- 曾經分娩過體重大於9磅(約4.05公斤)

的嬰兒。

- 曾經患有妊娠期糖尿病。
- 尿水過多。

但是，很多患有妊娠期糖尿病的媽媽並沒有明確的危險因素，所以如果不符合上面所列出的情形也不要太意，最重要的是定期的進行產前檢查。

為了檢查出妊娠期糖尿病，準媽媽們需要進行一項叫做口服葡萄糖耐量試驗的檢查。即將75克無水葡萄糖，或者82.5克含有一分子水的葡萄糖，融于250-300毫升水中，5分鐘內飲完，兩小時內後再測靜脈血漿糖量。

血糖水準大於140毫克/分升就可以認為是異常的，但是並不能根據該結果診斷為糖尿病。為了確診糖尿病，還需要在幾個小時後測量血糖水準。

對於那些具有高危因素的孕婦來說，一次正常的糖耐量試驗結果並不能說明問題，還需要在妊娠的第24-28周時連續測量才能排除妊娠期糖尿病的診斷。

如果不幸站到妊娠期糖尿病媽媽的行列中的話，也不要害怕悲傷，有很好的方法可以控制糖尿病。下面就是一些控制妊娠期糖尿病的方法。

- 監測尿中的酮體水準(酮體是脂肪酸代謝產物的總稱，其水準升高提示糖尿病控制不佳)。
- 遵循健康的糖尿病飲食。通常需要合理的分配每餐飯的進餐量。
- 在獲得醫生的許可後適量的運動。
- 監測體重，預防體重不正常增加。
- 如果有必要的話，注射胰島素。胰島素是目前治療妊娠期糖尿病的唯一藥物，其他的降糖藥不能在妊娠期間服用。
- 控制高血壓。

(文章由塔夫茨醫學中心贊助)

Tufts Medical Center

青年專欄

阿富汗戰爭：
一個沉淪中的國家

作者：B.Y.C. Mei

九一一到現在9年了。自從恐怖分子襲擊紐約世貿中心和華盛頓五角大樓，布什總統宣布在阿富汗進行反恐戰爭，聲稱在該國有大規模殺傷性武器。戰爭開始美國軍隊不僅對基地組織作戰，而且也打擊塔利班和其他武裝分子。長達8年的戰爭，給雙方都造成了很大損失和人員傷亡。美國軍方努力想控制局勢但遭受多重劫難。雖然布什總統聲稱在阿富汗的軍事行動是成功的，但新聞媒體的報道卻與此相反，這使國內許多人都在思考這場戰爭是否值得。奧巴馬總統接任已經8個月了。但是，這場戰爭的形勢並沒有改變。

世貿中心和五角大樓遭劫後，美國總統布什發出最後通牒並派部隊到阿富汗。塔利班當時曾提議交出本拉登，但布什總統拒絕了這一提議，並命令對阿富汗進行轟炸襲擊。這導致眾多平民傷亡和許多城鎮被摧毀。作為回應，塔利班的回擊也造成更多平民的傷亡。我認為，布什總統之所以拒絕塔利班，理由有二：一、塔利班政府不人道，他們對待婦女殘酷。他們拒絕西方的知識和任何形式的音樂，並禁止婦女受教育。任何人犯了罪，他們將當眾切斷他們的手或受到更殘忍的刑罰。二、塔利班視本拉登為客人，他們按照他們的行為規範治療和庇護客人。布什總統因此認為，塔利班與本拉登是結盟的。無論如何，由於這些分歧造成了後來美國士兵和阿富汗平民的大量傷亡。

幾年之後，阿富汗的條件越來越差。在這幾年裏，48250名美軍，65000名北約部隊，9500名英軍以及10萬名阿富汗國民軍投入戰鬥，共造成6782人死亡。阿富汗政府由於其缺乏能力和權威，一片混亂。叛亂團體在城鎮和街道實施自殺爆炸事件和恐怖主義行為，造成大量平民和士兵傷亡。這些事件也影響到美國國內。美國公民對此紛紛提出質疑。數十億美元用於戰爭、對經濟和人民生活造成了不良的後果。家庭和親人都感到失望，他們的親人在阿富汗已經呆很長時間，超過一年或兩年。一些士兵因受傷

而成為殘疾或癱瘓。不管是什麼原因，當一名士兵回家時，他和他的家人會遇到一些經濟問題，因為當前的經濟狀況和健康等原凶，他不能找到工作。更壞的情況下，許多士兵在戰鬥中被打死，留下家庭要傷心地照顧自己和親人。這使得許多人想要讓士兵回家。

在華盛頓，國會和布什總統在爭論是從阿富汗撤軍還是繼續戰鬥。國會認為，戰爭消耗了很多金錢，時間和人力，導致國內很多問題，包括經濟上和情感上的問題。他們認為阿富汗正在恢復。而布什則認為，使命正在良好地貫徹。他認為他可以使阿富汗重新站立起來，並幫助阿富汗政府加強其軍隊，使他們能夠靠他們自己的力量遏制塔利班和基地組織。他認為，如果撤出部隊，武裝分子將會襲擊美國。在2008年總統大選中，麥凱恩支持戰爭，認為派遣1.7萬名軍隊和盟國軍隊一起可以防止基地組織把這個飽受戰爭蹂躪的國家重新拖回黑暗的泥坑。奧巴馬總統接任後，他創建了一個戰略，即派遣更多的部隊去遏制基地組織和塔利班。他這樣做的唯一理由，是保護美國及其盟國。這導致人們變得更加不安。在我看來，這類似於布什的戰略，沒有改變戰爭面貌。

作為一個美國人，我認為派遣更多的部隊可能是一個壞主意。派遣更多的部隊意味著更多的死亡，這還會導致對經濟和人民生活的許多不良影響，包括對醫療和教育方面需要的影響。但作為一個人，我祈禱戰爭的勝利。如果部隊撤出，會給阿富汗人民帶來什麼呢？我想基地組織和塔利班將給人們帶來痛苦。更多的人會死亡。婦女和兒童將經歷更多的痛苦和死亡。阿富汗將停留在一片廢墟狀態，永遠無法恢復。但是有一件事大家都清楚，那就是沒有人知道這場戰爭會持續多久。一年，兩年，還是更長的時間。我們甚至不知道戰爭會如何結束。我們只知道，當戰爭的煙霧消失時，我們將得到我們的答復。（陳公權譯）

這篇文章中的意見並不代表舢舨和華美福利會。

The Disability Law Center, together with the Asian American Civic Association will host a Special Education Conference on Transition Planning, in Chinese and English, to educate parents of children with disabilities. The conference is free of charge, and there is space available.

**Time: Saturday, February 12, 2011
9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.**

**Location: Metropolitan Community Room,
38 Oak Street Boston, MA 02111**

For more information, please call the Asian American Civic Association at 617-426-9492 or the Disability Law Center at 1-800-872-9992 or 1-800-381-0577 (TTY). Thank you; we look forward to seeing you at the conference.

**Website: www.dlc-ma.org
Email: mail@dlc-ma.org**

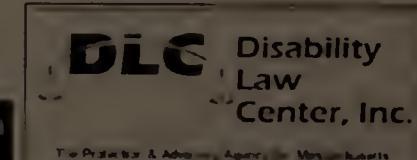
傷殘法律中心聯合華美福利會將舉辦一個特殊教育過渡規劃的中英文雙語會議，為殘疾兒童的家長提供信息和教育。會議是免費的，現在仍有空位。

時間：2011年2月12日

地點：城市社區室,38號屋街,波士頓02111

預知詳細情況，請致電華美福利會 617-426-9492 或者傷殘法律中心 1800-872-9992 / 1800-381-0577 (聽力障礙專線)。謝謝，我們期待在會議上看到您。

請瀏覽網址：www.dlc-ma.org
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事實上，在一月的任何一天加入，你都將省錢。

優惠截至日期1月31日，2011。並且不能於其他優惠促銷同時使用。

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ymcaboston.org/wang 617-426-2237**

移民資訊

學習美國移民法： 有條件永久居留

蒂姆（譯音）和李梅（譯音）2008年一月一日美麗的新年除夕在中國北京喜結連理。他們談戀愛三年終於結婚，很是激動。結婚之後他們搬到麻州波士頓，蒂姆為李梅申請永久居留，也就是所謂綠卡。2009年三月十五日李梅的綠卡申請被批准。但李梅有些疑惑，因為她的綠卡被稱為有條件永久居留。

如果你是通過結婚移民來美還不到兩年時間，那麼你的綠卡就是有條件的。換句話說，你是有條件的永久居民。這個條件將持續到你拿到綠卡後的兩年為止。兩年之後，你要向政府申請變換移民身份，從有條件永久居民變成合法永久居民。

但是如果李梅和蒂姆結婚不到兩年就離婚了，而李梅仍在美國持有條件居留身份，她會失掉綠卡嗎？

通常美國移民局要求持有條件居留身份的一方必須和其配偶一起申請取消有條件居留。但是若兩人先離婚後申請取消就有例外。

如果你有條件居留，離婚了，你可以填寫I-745申請不用你的前配偶幫助來取消有條件居住限制，條件是你能證明當初你結婚是誠心

誠意的，現在婚姻關係已經合法終止。所以如果你能證明你和你的前配偶的婚姻關係是真的，你們已經從法律上離婚，那麼你可以單獨提交I-751申請。同樣離婚夫婦的子女也可以單獨提交I-751申請，如果他們能證明他們的父母當初結婚是真心真意的，而且他們從法律上已經離婚。

要證明你當時結婚是真心真意，你必須提交盡可能多的I-751附表來證明你曾經有一個真實婚姻。材料包括夫妻共有的銀行帳戶借貸表，租賃契約或顯示你和前配偶都具名的抵押，和子女出生證明，這些統統都有利於證明你的婚姻曾經有效過。

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Parcel 24 Project

時間：1月19號，星期三
晚上 6 - 7:30 PM

地點：老昆士學校(CCBA)，泰勒街90號，波士頓
項目提出人：Parcel 24 有限公司

項目內容：Parcel 24 遞交了項目改變通知
(Notice of Project Change) 和規劃開發區修正案
(Planned Development Area Amendment)，波士頓
重建局就此將舉行公眾會議介紹以及討論Parcel
24項目擬議的具體變更情況。此項目是一個位於
中國城大約345戶單元房的住宅開發工程。

評論意見關閉時間：2011年2月7號，星期一

聯繫人：

Tai Y. Lim, 波士頓重建局
One City Hall Square, 9th FL, Boston, MA 02201

傳真：617. 742. 7783

電話：617. 918. 4244

電子郵件：Tai.Lim.BRA@cityofboston.gov

項目改變通知的副本以及規劃發展區可以在波士頓重建局的辦公室審閱。波士頓市政廳，9樓，星期一至星期五。或者瀏覽波士頓重建局公共網：
www.bostonredevelopmentauthority.org

Brain P. Golden
執行理事/秘書 Executive Director/Secretary

2011年1月移民排期

親屬移民排期	全世界(包括港澳台)	中國大陸	印度	墨西哥	菲律賓
第一優先	2005年01月01日	2005年01月01日	2005年01月01日	1993年01月08日	1994年01月01日
第二優先 2A	2008年01月01日	2008年01月01日	2008年01月01日	2005年04月01日	2008年01月01日
第二優先 2B	2003年04月15日	2003年04月15日	2003年04月15日	1992年06月22日	1999年05月15日
第三優先	2001年01月01日	2001年01月01日	2001年01月01日	1992年10月22日	1991年10月22日
第四優先	2002年01月01日	2002年01月01日	2002年01月01日	1995年12月22日	1988年01月01日

親屬移民排期表

- 第一優先：美國公民的成年未婚子女
- 第二優先：2A永久居民的配偶及未成年子女
- 第三優先：公民的已婚子女
- 第四優先：公民的兄弟姊妹

職業移民排期	全世界(包括港澳台)	中國大陸	印度	墨西哥	菲律賓
第一優先	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額
第二優先	有名額	2006年06月22日	2006年05月08日	有名額	有名額
第三優先	2005年03月22日	2003年12月15日	2002年02月01日	2003年04月15日	2005年03月22日
非技術勞工	2003年04月22日	2003年04月22日	2002年02月01日	2003年04月15日	2003年04月22日
第四優先	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額
宗教工作者	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額
第五優先	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額	有名額

職業移民排期表

- 第一優先：傑出人才、研究人員、研究人員教授、
- 第二優先：2A永久居民的配偶及未成年子女跨國公司主管
- 第三優先：技術勞工及專業人士
- 第四優先：宗教工作者
- 第五優先：投資移民

節日介紹

馬丁路德金恩紀念日

馬丁路德金恩(Martin Luther King Jr.) 是美國民權運動中最重要的領袖人物，為了所有人的公平權利而努力，他以非暴力抗議來對抗不公平的待遇而成名，對於終止種族隔離法令（禁止黑人進入特定地點像是餐廳、飯店與公立學校的法律）的努力從未停止，他同時也盡其所能讓人們瞭解「人生而平等」的真諦，因為他的卓越功績，1964年時金恩榮獲諾貝爾和平獎— 同時也是或此殊榮最年輕的得主，他 also 是一位浸信會的牧師。馬丁路德金恩在年僅39歲時於田納西州曼斐斯遭刺殺，他的生日現在已被訂為國定紀念日、於每年一月的第三個星期一為美國的馬丁路德金恩紀念日，以紀念這位偉人。

1968年4月4日黃昏，馬丁·路德·金在洛倫賓館306房間陽臺散心時遇刺身亡，終年39歲。金是美國黑人民權運動領袖，浸禮會教堂牧師，非暴力主義者。1929年1月15日出生於佐治亞州亞特蘭大市一黑人家庭，父親和祖父都是浸禮會的傳教士。早年就讀於亞特蘭大的莫爾豪斯學院社會學系，19歲畢業後加入浸禮教會。1951年和1954年又先後畢業於賓夕法尼亞州費城的克羅澤神學院和波士頓大學。1954年在蒙哥馬利城的德克斯特大道浸禮會教堂任職。1955年獲得博士學位。此後他積極參加和領導美國黑人爭取平等權利的鬥爭，一生三次被捕，三次被判刑。1956年他領導蒙哥馬利改進協會，組織黑人進行抵制公共交通歧視黑人的鬥爭。全城5萬黑人拒乘公共汽車385天，迫使最高法院宣佈在交通工具上實施種族隔離為非法。1957年幫助建立黑人牧師組織—南方基督教領袖大會，並任該會首任主席。1963年8月率領25萬黑人向華盛頓林肯紀念堂“自由進軍”，1964年獲諾貝爾和平獎。他極具演說才能，並著有《闊步走向自由》《我們為何不能再等待》等著作。其思想對60年代美國黑人民權運動產生了重大影響。遇害時，他正準備幫助孟菲斯黑人清潔工人組織罷工。當時他在旅館陽臺上與同伴們談話，被刺客詹姆斯·厄爾·雷用槍擊中。刺客得手後竄逃出境，6月8日在倫敦機場被捕，後被判處99年徒刑。金的遇刺觸發了黑人抗暴鬥爭的巨大風暴。4月4日到6日，全美一百多個城市爆發騷亂。

《我有一個夢想》(I have a dream) 是馬丁·路德·金博士一場極為著名演講的稱呼，得名於他在該次演說中，強力且有說服力地描述他對於黑人與白人有一天能和平且平等共存的遠景時，不斷重複使用「I have a dream」一詞。演講在1963年8月28日華盛頓大遊行中，在林肯紀念堂前發表。美國國會在1964年通過《民權法案》宣佈種族隔離和歧視政策為非法政策。

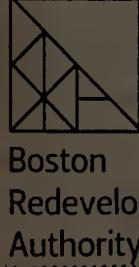
中文翻譯

一百年前，一位偉大的美國人簽署了解放黑奴宣言，今天我們就是站在他的靈魂安息處集會。這一莊嚴宣言猶如燈塔的光芒，給千百萬在那摧殘生命的不義之火中受煎熬的黑奴帶來了希望。它之到來猶如歡樂的黎明，結束了束縛黑人的漫漫長夜。

然而一百年後的今天，我們必須正視黑人還沒有得到自由這一悲慘的事實。一百年後的今天，在種族隔離的镣铐和種族歧視的枷鎖下，黑人的生活備受壓抑。一百年後的今天，黑人仍生活在物質充裕的海洋中一個窮困的孤島上。一百年後的今天，黑人仍然萎縮在美國社會的角落裏，並且意識到自己是故土家園中的流亡者。今天我們在這裏集會，就是要把這種駭人聽聞的情況公諸於衆。

就某種意義而言，今天我們是為了要求兌現諾言而彙集到我們國家的首都來的。我們共和國的締造者草擬憲法和獨立宣言的氣壯山河的詞句時，曾向每一個美國人許

(第六版續 - 馬丁路德金恩)



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人物特寫

昆士市長助理邱潔芳的訪談

社區活動家，亞裔問題專家邱潔芳訪談錄

報導 Natalie Ornell

當初Thomas Koch競選昆士市長時，對邱潔芳前來效力如獲至寶。昆士有龐大並且仍在不斷漲大的華裔人口。Thomas Koch對身為社區活動家的邱潔芳評價是：（邱潔芳）是本市的寶貴人才。她工作努力，誠心服務於華裔社區，解決居民生活中大小瑣事，工作熱情和投入精神舉世無雙。

目前邱潔芳在昆士亞裔美國人諮詢委員會工作。該委員會為義工組織，由華裔美國人和昆士居民組成，其工作宗旨是為市政府和市內華裔居民之間的交流與溝通起橋樑紐帶作用。

早先的邱潔芳自1988年麻省大學畢業後在諾佛克縣法律事務辦就職，也就是從那時起她開始了為昆士社區服務的工作。1992年，邱潔芳開始在波士頓華人電臺工作並擔任監製一職。該電臺以粵語為主，內容囊括以亞裔為物件的昆士新聞等。邱潔芳在這家電臺工作長達14年之久，集市場行銷、採編、管理等職於一身。「原先並沒想從事電臺工作，但正巧有這麼個機會，我抓住了這個機會進入媒體界」。

現在的邱潔芳已轉入昆士電視臺擔任粵語欄目「放眼昆士」的監製。這個欄目2009年開始，每月第一和第三個週一播放，其宗旨是提供一個交流平臺，宣導華

人參與社會，關心時事，並多角度看待、分析問題。

主持電視欄目的一個主要挑戰是「主題延展」及如何「把概念、主張等成功傳達到政府那去」。

邱潔芳編著、翻譯過雙語投票選舉手冊、社區生活手冊中文版本，及其它實用手冊若干。編譯這些資訊資料也顯示出昆士市亞裔人口不斷增長，有此語言方面的需求。邱潔芳認為「資訊就是力量，增強自身力量就是要均衡彼此力量。提供資訊就是增強自身力量的過程」。

鑑於不少商界人士向邱潔芳諮詢如果深入華人社區，獲取華人市場，邱潔芳1994年成立了邱氏市場行銷服務中心，並擔任首席諮詢師。該服務中心向商業、事業公司提供波士頓亞裔消費者有關資訊，及開發華人市場的戰策。例如，中心的網站介紹道：亞裔是美國發展最快的少數民族。語言上的隔閡可利用視覺上的交流來彌補（例如利用帶有亞裔色彩的圖片作公司宣傳，會令亞裔消費者有認同感，感到彼此距離縮短）。邱潔芳的客戶中有塔夫茨醫療中心、Prudential金融公司、麻州電力公司，及昆士亞裔資源等。

邱潔芳認為自己仍是社會活動家，但是工作方式有所不同。現在的她注重向英語非母語者教授英語、培訓入籍考試及基本生存技能等。她也深刻感受到近幾十年裏，昆士發展顯著，投票註冊人數增加，雙語候選人數目也有所增加。「語言不同，學習英語很累，好像一輩子也學不完，但社區還是會接納我們的，最終我們會成為這個社區整體的一部分」。

邱潔芳表示如果有機會重新選擇道路，她仍會選擇投身於相同的事業，從事電臺工作，從基層做起。

1990年邱潔芳榮獲國家少數民族聯合會頒發的「人權獎」，及1996年的「美國新人」獎。（許可可譯）



昆士市長助理邱潔芳。(Natalie Ornell攝)

邱潔芳認為先前在電臺的工作經歷很大程度上幫助她勝任在電視臺的工作，但

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《舢舨》雙語雙週報創立於西元1972年，宗旨在聯絡社區，教育亞裔新移民。《舢舨》內容包括社區專題報導、地方新聞、移民訊息、衛生保健、文化藝術等。自創刊以來，《舢舨》秉持著非營利公正報導的宗旨服務達波士頓地區。所有對報社的贊助以及捐款均可免稅。歡迎投稿或提供寶貴意見。訂閱舢舨一年份只要\$60，撥打訂報專線617-426-9492分機206，或將支票以及填寫完整的訂報表格一同寄至舢舨地址。

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目前年級: _____	目前學校: _____	申請資格：	
申請者有兄弟姐妹對Boston Collegiate有興趣嗎？有沒有父母/監護人姓名：_____		麻省居民並且準備於2011年秋季就讀5, 6, 7, 8年級。（報名優先考慮BCCS學生的兄弟姐妹和波士頓市居民）。	
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家庭電話: _____ 手機: _____ 其他電話: _____		_____	
父母/監護人簽名: _____ 日期: _____		_____	

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AACA 華美福利會
Asian American Civic Association, Inc.

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電話: (617) 482-1553
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您曾在交通事故中受傷嗎？或有個人受傷的案件嗎？讓我們幫助您。
我們的律師樓及我們屬下的律師已成功地幫助了無數的中國人獲得賠償。

下列是我們的其中一些案例：

\$7,700,000.00 法庭判決
(一行人被貨車撞傷)
\$180,000.00 和解
(一男子被狗咬傷)

\$230,000.00 和解
(一女人被車撞傷)
\$200,000.00 和解
(一男子被車撞傷)

上述案件的賠償數目是基於他們的案情，如果您有案件，請電: 617-482-1553 查詢。

本公司為社區提供最質素、高效的服務，我們經驗豐富並且理解中國人的需要，文書嚴重者，律師可到府上或律師提供諮詢（受傷事件成功才收費）。

我們也處理

本律師樓經營離婚的律師有22年之

辦理破產保護

司徒賢律師在全美十大法律事務所之一，專門辦理離婚、財產分割、扶養費、扶養金、三胎申請、遺囑、遺嘱、香港律師執照、世界日報、(BOSTON GLOBE)、(SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE)。

華埠新聞

華埠社區聯盟十二月例會



昆士喬賽亞小學校長何華。(牛江河攝)

【本報牛江河報導】華埠社區聯盟十二月例會於十二月九日在波士頓華埠社區中心舉行，當天主要的議程有三項。

羅斯.甘迺迪綠路保護組織計畫與設計主任琳達.就那希 (Linda Jonash) 以PPT向與會者介紹他們準備為華埠社區的綠化和美化所設計的計畫。

華埠公園今年冬天要有更加明亮的燈光，要增加燈、燈籠，所考慮的形狀十分漂亮。

華埠公園需要更多遮蔭的地方以及更多的桌子和椅子供居民以及路過遊人歇腳、乘涼，也美化華埠。遮陽傘以及桌椅的選擇標準是經久、結實和耐用。因為在公共場合，還需要不易搬動，當然還要美觀。琳達展示了不同顏色、不同形狀以及不同搭配的桌椅以及遮陽傘。有桌椅分開的，連成一體的，椅子有靠背的，沒有靠背的，可一人坐、兩人坐和三人坐的椅子。遮陽傘的形狀更是變化多多。

在計畫中的還有在大型容器裏栽種樹木，一來可以提供更多的蔭涼地方，二來也可以營造一種自然天成的分界，使華埠公園相對自成一體。

Barn 基金會提供一萬元供添置桌椅和遮陽傘，不過這僅只能購買三套桌椅和兩把遮陽傘，若整個公園都能合理地得到配置的話，還需五萬元。如何籌集到這筆錢，會上也有討論。

琳達希望聽到華埠對他們從綠色環抱角度考慮的計畫的回饋意見，同時也希望得到華埠的大力支持。

接下來昆士小學校長何少華在會上介紹昆士小學。他先介紹了他自己。他是波士頓的‘老人’，從香港來美後，已和妻子，兩個孩子在波士頓多年。在他到昆士喬賽亞小學任校長的第一年裏，他一事未做，而從今年開始，他才開始“動作”起來。他驚訝於這個小學裏的學生組成：60%的亞裔中中國人占一半，18%的西班牙裔，7%的白

人，10%的黑人以及單一的聲音。因此他首先強調的是不同的‘聲音’，他需要聽到不同的‘聲音’。

他們學校的午餐時間對所有人開放，可以進行音樂、表演等等。他們學校的‘電影之夜’將學生的家庭帶到學校，增加家長、學生的交流以及和學校的互動。

每當有家長問起時，他總是告訴他們，他的孩子都是在公立學校接受的教育，無一例外。有些從事公立學校教育的人往往把他們的孩子送到私立學校接受教育。

亞美社區發展協會行政主任陳潔瀅最後彙報了最新的24號發展計畫。其主要的改變是總的住家單元從325套增加到345套，停車位從175個減至125-130個，空地面積至少增加20%。這樣一來，社區可得到的好處是：至少有40%的經濟適用房，樓下社區和商業空間啟動了周圍的街道，獲得更多的可綠化空間，並創造27個永久工作以及施工時期700個全職工作。

活動簡訊

免費鼻咽腫瘤篩 塔芙茨醫療中心

將在2011年1月18日下午3時舉行至5時在塔芙茨醫療中心，南部1樓耳鼻喉診所。地址：860 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02110(在星巴克和Double Tree Hotel對面)。想要更多這計劃的資料或登記檢查，請致電：(英文) 1-617-636-8724, (中文，亞裔服務部專線) 1-617-636-4579

昆市新聞

昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會
12月例會總結

圖七、練拳，(中間) 釋德尊。

昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會慶聖誕、迎新年派對在昆士社區中心舉辦

【本報牛江河報導】在一年即將過去的歲末之際，昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會慶聖誕、迎新年派對十二月十八日星期六在昆士社區中心舉辦。這天桌子上擺放著大家帶去的佳餚，美酒以及為抽獎準備的獎品。大家笑盈盈地互相問候、寒暄和交流，同時也享用各種美食。

昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會(Quincy Mayor's Asian American Advisory Committee)，簡稱亞顧會，由工作、居住在昆士市的一群熱心社區建設的人士組成。他們大部分是華裔美國人，完全義務工作，不計報酬。其會的宗旨是在昆士市的亞裔居民和市政府之間搭建一座橋樑，以利彼此更好地溝通。

如作者之前在“昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會11月例會總結”一文中提到的亞顧會今年一年作了很多工作：每月一次的例會以一個公開論壇的形式為社區成員提供市務資訊，並共同討論共同關心的社區問題。繼續組織亞裔隊伍參加自2008年始的昆士市清潔日。自2008

年提議“語言搭橋”專案後，持續進行自2009年啟辦的普通話課程。連續了自2009年組織的“粵語/國語/英語”的同步翻譯，為5月舉辦的昆士市有史以來首次市府財政預算社區會議提供了“粵語/國語/英語”的同步翻譯。在昆士公共電視臺QATV製作“放眼昆士”電視節目。

亞裔顧問委員會共同主席約翰·唐尼律師和昆士市長助理邱潔芳井井有條地張羅、組織著這次聚會，正如他們組織每月一次的例會那樣。

記者注意到來客中有一組人都在昆士公共電視臺QATV製作“放眼昆士”電視節目裏做義工。他們是蘇國偉、徐坤華、徐凱利和祁應強。蘇國偉現已退休，之前在昆士醫療中心工作。徐坤華和徐凱利是父女，女兒徐凱利以前也在“舢舨”做過記者，她的父親徐坤華從上海寶山區電子行業退休後來美國探望女兒。他告訴記者，他一路上始終都感覺到美國人民的熱情和友好。祁應強是高科技專業人士，他笑說他貪圖的是各種“home made”的吃食，平時吃不到的，所以就來了。

這期間教中文的李吉向記者提及到她和母親吉彩霞和父親李吉宇合寫的一本書“一個獨身子女的媽媽從中國到美國的故事”，她向記者介紹說這本書希望

能夠幫助來美國留學的獨身子女在美國的文化適應，更有效的交流和與父母的相互支持。還有教中文的老師，做電腦工作的邱先生和女朋友，在美國大都會保險與理財公司的孫若青和朋友，在波士頓學影視的葉凱韻，隨父母從天津移民到這來的小夥子，一年一度波士頓“東西相約－風箏文化節”

主辦人鐘應泰，Eastern Nazarene College教授及昆士華人宣聖會代理牧師Danold Reed等都與作者有過交流。

聚會的後半段時間是由邱潔芳支持的抽獎活動。前一個中獎者自然成為決定下一個中獎者的抽獎者。獎品各式各樣，有美酒、中國畫、精緻點心，甚至還有靈芝。得獎者很高興，未中者很期待。這天的聚會裏還有一個特別的客人，來自中國少林寺釋德力大師的專業師弟釋德尊。他隨昆士少林中心李建遠主席和總教練一同前來參加聚會。記者一行人隨後與李建遠和釋德尊到了離昆士社區中心不遠的昆士少林中心。該中心主要致力於在大波士頓地區推廣中國少林寺的少林功夫、少林禪武醫，全天教授功夫、太極、以及氣功 (www.yonlee.com)。

昆士市長亞裔顧問委員會每月例會時間是每月的第三個星期六上午十點在昆士社區中心 (381 Hancock St., N. Quincy) 舉行，歡迎大家參加，為昆士市獻策獻力。

“放眼昆士”電視節目的播放時間是每月的第一和第三個星期一（節假日除外）晚上七點至八點，QATV-八號台。節目以廣東話現場直播，其中穿插普通話和英語內容，主持人和嘉賓以對話形式討論昆士市以及亞裔社區事務。熱心人士可來電詢問資訊，加入製作或現場參觀，617-376-1298，Facebook : Eye on Quincy.

嚴寒已近在眼前，，查詢大雪警告最新消息，可以打電話到617-770-SNOW (7669) 或請收看QATV-八號和十號電視臺。如果你有鏟雪的需要和問題，可致電617-376-1927。

在大雪危急警號發出期間，緊急幹線道禁止停車。市內所有主要街道都有貼出標示，指明哪些是緊急幹線道。居民可在非緊急幹線道靠近單數門牌路邊停車。若違反這些冬季停車規則，車輛會被拖走，費用\$125。

此外，請做個好市民，為他人和你著想，把你住處行人道上的積雪和結冰清掃乾淨。

聖誕快樂，新年快樂！

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與古為徒：十個中國藝術家的回應

靈動墨舞

十位藝術家詮釋中國傳統

2010年11月20號 – 2011年2月13號
波士頓美術博物館

在此次前所未有的創新展覽中，你將看到創新與傳統並行，屆時十位當代中國藝術家將會對波士頓美術博物館的珍藏品做出回應。

This exhibition is presented in collaboration with The Robert H. N. Ho Family Foundation.

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